

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent staff of writers, and more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or the Editor or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

Secretary Alger's Resignation.

The resignation of Secretary Alger gives rise immediately to a wide variety of comment. Enemies of the Secretary renew their assaults upon him, and read in his retirement a justification of all that they have at any time alleged to his discredit. The friends of the Secretary, however, and in the editorial of THE STAR, are a very simple one. Secretary Alger's resignation was due upon every consideration of propriety and fair dealing. If there had never been an arraignment of the Secretary on any ground; if there had been no war with Spain; if his management of the War Department had been absolutely flawless, evoking from political friend and foe alike the most cordial praise, the day of his formal announcement as a candidate for the Senate should have marked the writing of his resignation as a member of the cabinet.

To state the case is sufficient. It needs no argument. Gen. Alger had a perfect right to enter the race for the Senate. But he had no right to the enjoyment in the race of the influence and prestige of a cabinet portfolio. It is idle to say that he would have striven to keep that influence and prestige out of the race. He could not possibly have done that had he tried. He could not possibly have been Secretary Alger here and elsewhere throughout the Union outside of Michigan, and Gen. Alger a candidate for the Senate within the state of Michigan. Such a division of himself, so to speak, was utterly out of the question.

His office of cabinet minister would inevitably be figured in the senatorial race to his advantage. He would have thereby won, most unwisely and improperly, have been dragged into taking a part in a matter which the republicans of Michigan alone are entitled to control.

Secretary Alger's delay in offering his resignation has provoked some criticism—some deserved criticism. He should have been very prompt with it. For some reason he has been slow about it—has appeared to hesitate at the last, and even to refuse to see it when others, in no unfriendly spirit, pointed it out. But at last he has been brought to see it, and his resignation relieves both himself and the President of a serious embarrassment. He is neither a martyr nor a scapegoat, much as for partisan purposes the opponents of the administration may now pose him for one or the other. He goes out of the cabinet, where his presence was not so much a hindrance as an embarrassment, and into the senatorial race in Michigan, where, as in every other ambitious citizen of that state, he has a perfect right to be. And that is the story.

Street Car Strikes and City Ownership.

The street railway strikes in Brooklyn and Cleveland have recently given a fair demonstration of the fact that state boards of arbitration are useless agencies for the commonwealth's administrative machinery as far as the function of preventing labor disturbances is concerned. They may simply justify their existence in other directions, in adjusting minor differences, in maintaining a system of clearing-houses between capital and labor. Perhaps in large proportions they may operate to prevent ruptures in the relations of employer and employed. Yet the fact remains that in these two late instances at least and in many others which have preceded them are impotent when the street railway labor troubles approach a climax.

This fact leads to the plea of the public to advocate that sort of municipal ownership of the traction facilities which has from time to time been mentioned in these columns. This is the project of the city ownership of the fixed plants and the perpetual franchise, with private maintenance under lease during a specified term of years. Once the central principle of this project is adopted and the plant is acquired by either purchase or construction, many opportunities will be opened up for modification of existing conditions, especially with regard to labor interests. The city in leasing the right to operate the lines may prescribe not only the fare rate and the service schedule, but it may stipulate that a certain standard of wages and hours be maintained, designed to prevent friction with the employees. It may in addition require as a condition of the lease, under penalty of fine or forfeiture, that the city be kept out of the dispute between the leaseholder and the employees the issues involved shall be forthwith submitted to a competent board of arbitration, either standing or to be immediately assembled. In short, as soon as the fixed features of the roads are once possessed by the municipality—and without them no private corporation can do business—the city becomes master of the situation as regards the interests not only of the citizens and passengers, but of the operatives as well. Thus the proposition, which is gaining in favor as other plans for municipal ownership fail, appeals both to the citizen and the employee, as assuring a larger measure of protection than is theoretically possible under private ownership. The state boards of arbitration will never be able to control these serious affairs until they represent the inflexible mandate of the law, beyond which there is no appeal.

Mr. Alger will not have to go very far back in history to find that he is not the only Secretary of War who has been roundly abused.

Estehazy Confesses Again.

Count Esterhazy is universally believed by this time to be such a precious rascal that his latest "confession" in the Paris Matin must be accepted with great reserve. He says that the French war office was morally certain of the guilt of Dreyfus, but was unable to secure material evidence to prove it. The French secret agents in Berlin had given what was claimed to be the most positive proof that the baroness was a spy, and the Germans had been unable to furnish the necessary evidence to place the case upon an electrical basis. The first baroness had been committed to supply the missing links in the chain which the army staff believed to be actually but not technically and legally perfect, connecting Dreyfus with this treason. Hence Esterhazy's services were called into requisition and he was required to devise the baroness which was sent to the house of the German military attaché and then "recovered" by secret agents of the French war office.

Esterhazy further declares that the military chiefs and former ministers of war knew these facts and were absolutely certain of the guilt of Dreyfus, and approved

of the irregular methods employed to secure his conviction. Whatever may be the low character of this man, who has told many kinds of stories about the case and is known to be utterly unscrupulous, this is at least a plausible explanation of the marvelous indifference of a large portion of French officialdom in days past to the gross improprieties in the treatment of Dreyfus. It has been almost inconceivable that men should have been so ready to such persistence to a prosecution which bore every outside evidence of absolute persecution. Not even the ferocity of the hatred of the Jew which animates so many of the French people today could account for some of these prejudices.

There is assuredly a mystery at the bottom of this case. If it be explained as Esterhazy now suggests the solution will reflect seriously upon the competence of the French army chiefs, who were thus led into a tangle of deception and crime. If they lacked only the last connection in the chain of evidence they assuredly employed the worst possible tools to forge a substitute. In Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam and Henry. A far more practical method of stopping the leak through which military secrets were flowing would have been to have been to change the personnel of the war office and to transfer the suspects to far foreign service. It was at least a display of wretched judgment to jeopardize the republic by a series of crimes in the hope of capturing a traitor who could easily be removed from his field of malevolent usefulness. The process which the malodorous count now outlines is very much like that related of a certain mythical people told of in children's stories, the Molochs. One day a stork was discovered in a field, whereupon the apprehensions of the farmers were aroused lest the bird should trample down the ripening grain. It was decided to send a man into the field to scare away the intruder. But the man, it was argued, would trample down more grain than the stork. The problem was solved by sending in the best mounted hunter upon a platform carried on the shoulders of six of the largest men of the village.

Certifying to Their Loyalty.

The democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky has gone to Chicago to give personal assurance of loyalty to Mr. Bryan. John R. McLean, who aspires to be the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, has written a letter in which he declares his loyalty to Mr. Bryan. The one man points to the platform upon which he stands, which declares for the Nebraska leader; the other points to an editorial in his Cincinnati newspaper welcoming Mr. Bryan to the state on his recent visit to Columbus. All of which is interesting enough in its way.

It remains true, however, that there are some sharp corners turned in politics. One's friends of one day may be one's opponents of the next. And vice versa.

Let us take the case of Mr. Goebel in his recent contest for the nomination he has secured. During his canvass of the state he paid his respects in vigorous style to Henry Watterson from nearly every stump. It was the popular thing to do. He was a silver leader, although, conversely, the cause, could not hope to please his audience better than by "basting" the most notable bug among the democrats. Besides, he was urging endorsement of his election bill, and Mr. Watterson had denounced that in the most scathing terms.

If anybody had predicted six months ago that in the event of Mr. Goebel's nomination for governor, Mr. Watterson would support him, the average democratic voter in Kentucky would have smiled with incredulity. And yet that is the spectacle presented today. In fact, Mr. Watterson came out so promptly and so enthusiastically for the man he had been abusing and who had been abusing him that a suspicion of conspiracy has been raised. The people who have not been rendered uneasy on the subject are indulging in a game at the possible changes that politics make possible. In other words, while some of the democrats are shaking their heads over the combination, others are shaking their sides.

A Sensible Strike Settlement.

The employing electricians of Washington are to be complimented upon their public-spirited solution of the problem presented by the strike of their journeymen. Their decision to grant the demands of the workers, with certain modifications, has doubtless prevented an awkward contingency in the local construction industry, and has gone far toward establishing better conditions in their own particular trade than have prevailed here for some time. At the same time the men are entitled to praise for their disposition to take the terms offered, foregoing the maximum wage until the last of next April, in order to permit the completion of pending contracts under the temporary compromise scale agreed upon last night. Thus by a reasonable display of mutual forbearance the two sides to the controversy have reached an understanding which should prove beneficial to both. It is to the credit of any city that has these affairs between employer and employee settled by resort to the principles of business and justice instead of to coercion. In this intelligent, conservative community there is a minimum of reason for public agitations resulting from the differences between these two great classes, each of which is so vitally necessary to the prosperity of the people of the city in general, including them both.

It is characteristic of the American people to forgive and forget. It is a grave question whether the indignation over the noisy Fourth of July, strong as it has been, will survive until next summer.

Spaniards fear that their queen will be hissed when she appears in public.

This ought to make the American opera singer who was unkindly received over there feel a little better.

The vigilance of the detectives can be depended upon to prevent Dorsey Foutz from utilizing his notoriety in the lecture field.

Mr. Alger has no positive information about his successor. But he doubtless has a great deal of sympathy for him.

Nobody has yet interviewed Col. Bryan on the availability of Admiral Dewey as a democratic candidate.

The Local Rapid Transit Ideal.

The inauguration of the full electrical service on the City and Suburban railway line yesterday closes a long record of exceptional interest in the history of the institution of rational rapid transit in this city. The New York avenue branch of the road, which has been the last to be placed upon an electrical basis, was the first branch to be close of the eleventh hour before the prohibitory statute took effect. When the time came for them to be removed these wires were given a further lease through the thoughtful generosity of Congress, which

later refused a second extension. It was by this time becoming clear that the purpose of the owners of the line was to force a breach in the anti-overhead wire law in the hope of securing for the entire city the immensely valuable trolley privilege which had brought such profits to the corporation in other cities and such woes to the people. But a vigorous fight in the courts gave vitality to the law, and after a stubborn resistance the wires were removed and the long struggle of the citizens winning seven years had been won. They entered a period of atrocious service, marked by experimenting with air motors, followed by an even worse service as the road went into the hands of a receiver and was brought to the verge of utter collapse through the machinations of the owners. At length the logic of the situation became apparent to a new group of enterprising capitalists, who accurately measured not only the loss to the public opinion adverse to the overhead trolley, but also the value of a franchise maintained on a thoroughly modern basis. The purchase of the road and its rehabilitation followed. Unfortunately delays occurred to postpone the date of final and complete installation, which arrived at last yesterday. It is not to be questioned now that those citizens who have suffered during these years from the inadequate service rendered by the road, and the conflict between the trolley syndicate and the local insistence upon the highest standard are agreed that the ultimate result amply justifies the struggle of the people and offsets the handicaps of the past few seasons. It sometimes costs heavily to maintain a municipal ideal. The temptation to accept substitutes for the sake of temporary convenience is very strong. But an uncompromising demand for the best and only the best, Chicago is now realizing this fact. It will be a wholesome spectacle if that great city shall, through the stubborn opposition of the people, prohibit the use of the trolley in the urban area and so earn the greater municipal security and attractiveness which the adoption of the conduit system will assure.

It has been declared that the fighting in Kentucky may be stopped by cutting off the supply of moonshine whisky and giving the mountaineers liquor of a better quality. No one has the temerity to suggest total abstinence in this connection.

If things happen to be a little slow in the Senate Chauncey M. Depew can live the proceeding by appearing in costume and bowing the ladies and gentlemen in the gallery how he looked in his court dress.

As a star performer with a reputation to sustain Bryan is compelled to remind Altgeld and Harrison that he cannot personally concern himself with any bickerings in the chorus.

Mr. Addicks of Delaware is not the kind of statesman who wastes time expressing views on public questions when the legislature is not in session.

SHOOTING STARS.

The Hyphen.

"Might I ask what your nationality is?" inquired the man who had been talking politics. "Certainly. My ancestors came from various countries. I am a German-Irish-French-Dutch-Swedish-American. I have no patience with a man who limits himself to merely one hyphen."

A Departure.

The gossips tried all of the means at command to get a public sensation to brew. At last they succeeded. They sprung on the land a rumor which proved to be true.

No Serious Quarrel.

"How did you and your friend manage to get through a campaign, each taking an active part, without becoming enemies?" "Oh, there was no occasion for any violent jealousies or personal feeling. We didn't belong to the same party."

"Advice," said Uncle Eben, "is hand to manage. If you give it away you doesn't get no benefit, an' if you sells it you's swindler spite de quality tryin' to please customers."

A Misty Impression.

"Well," said the Filipino chief, "have you succeeded in inciting those back-country Tagals to rebellion?" "I made some progress," was the answer. "I have at last made them realize that there is some sort of unusual disturbance in progress."

"Did you fire their hearts with patriotism?" "Not exactly. It'll take time. I asked one of them who the greatest Filipino is, and he said he wasn't sure whether it was Atkinaldo or Aguinson."

Suspicion.

He was a jolly fellow. With clothes that fit him fine. He is the chap who sold me this new gold watch of mine. And now I take no chances. I never tell my name. But always greet a stranger with, "Mister, what's your game?"

The people once were trustful. And when a snake took to his heels, His plans to make them happy And fill their chests with gold They welcomed every promise With heartiest acclaim And never once felt tempted To ask him, "What's your game?"

But now it doesn't matter How aloofly may roar, Men shake their heads and murmur, "We've heard such things before." Your purpose may be noble, Deserving naught of blame, But men are almost certain To query, "What's your game?"

The Law and Trusts.

From the Philadelphia Textile Record. We are strongly inclined to question if legislative action can be so arranged as to prohibit the consolidation of many firms or many companies into one firm or company; and this kind of thing has been done in many precisely the thing which the opponents of so-called trusts complain. If Smith owns a worsted mill and Jones owns a worsted mill, it will be hard for the most ingenious lawmaker to find any warrant in the fundamental law for forbidding the two men from coming together and, under the firm name of Smith & Jones, combining the two mills with one ownership and one management. Indeed, this, in one shape or another, is just about what is done, and has been always done, when the public mind has been formed for manufacturing purposes.

While, therefore, law may effectively deal with and prohibit, in one measure or another, fraudulent capitalization, the issue of stock for which no solid assets can be shown, and the method of practicing deceit upon unsuspecting investors, it can hardly be extended so far as to prevent property owners, whether they be natural persons or corporations, from throwing in their holdings into the hands of single large corporations. Every anti-trust law thus far enacted has failed to check such movements, and every law that has been enacted to be such overturn of fundamental rights as to deprive a man of control of his own property and of him of the liberty of action which is justly his.

What is Needed.

It will probably be considered in order that more legislation against cracker-barrel trusts, and the many other things that are being done, and every law that has been enacted to be such overturn of fundamental rights as to deprive a man of control of his own property and of him of the liberty of action which is justly his.

Grass Grows
—fast after such showers as we have been having. Perhaps your grass now needs cutting. Buy a Lawn Mower and cut it yourself. You'll soon see the difference. We sell a 12-inch Lawn Mower—\$1.95. We handle the celebrated Quaker City and Penn. High and Low-cut Wheel Mowers.
Rudolph West & Co.,
1004 F St. and 522 10th St.
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YOU CAN PACK MORE IN A TELESCOPE CASE
—than any other traveling case—always room for more—practically a trunk. Our INDEPENDENT TELESCOPE CASES are the best, lightest and neatest thing out. Look like leather, but they are all steel blades—40 in. All sizes \$1.10 up. The "swivel" Leather Bags and the cheaper ones, too.
BECKER, 138 F Street.
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If you have valuable rugs
—and Carpets—you can't well afford to risk having the fabrics and colors faded by the sun, or the rugs worn out by the dust and grit—make carpets. Our DRY-AIR PROCESS takes out all the dirt and grit—makes carpets fresh and bright as new—without slightest injury to fabric or color. Call for a free sample. Write or phone 425.
Stumph Bedding Co., 7th and K Sts.,
Empire Carpet Cleaning Works.
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TENTS, \$2.
—GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ever offered in D. C. to buy all kinds of TENTS and AWNINGS. Covers, bought them of the government—assures good quality. A \$15 Wall tent for \$2. Buy a Tent to camp out.
S. Bensinger & Co., 11th & N Streets.
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Wall Papers.
—The newest shades and patterns in Wall Papers are here—the most beautiful collection ever collected in Washington. Least prices. Give us a chance to tell you how low we'll charge for papering in your home.
The Houghton Co., 1214 F St.
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A GLASS STORE
—See us about new Plate Glass for your store—phone us about any kind of a Glass order. The advantages of a large Glass stock on hand. Careful attention.
—Quoting a low price on French and German Plate Glass.
HUGH REILLY, 1211 PA. AVE.
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'Culmbacher' Is a Grand Tonic
—for those who have lost health and strength through overwork or sickness.
—It builds up—strengthens—invigorates—keeps one well and strong. Takes away the depressing effects of hot weather. 24 bottles sent in unopened wagon, only \$1.25. Write or phone.
Washington Brewery Co., 4TH and 5TH STS. N.E. Phone 2154.
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When You Go Away Take a Box of 'Belle of Washington' Cigars With You.
—These Cigars have a wide reputation—always sold for 10c. 2 for 25c., previous prices. Buy them now. Any quantity, 5c. each. \$2.50 for box of 50.
—All the leading brands of Whiskies, Wines, Club Cocktails, etc.
G. G. Cornwell & Son, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 1412-1418 Penn. Ave.
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CREAM BLEND FLOUR
—Makes delicious bread.
—Grocers who handle the best sell it.
B. B. Earnshaw & Bro., Wholesale, 1100-1102 11th St. S.E.
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IT'S SUCH A TROUBLE TO WASH YOUR DOG
—every day, and washing don't always kill the fleas. So much easier, and much more effective, to dust your pet with THOMPSON'S INSECT POWDER, which keeps your dog and cat free of fleas during hot weather.
—Put up in air-tight cans. 10, 15, 25 and 50c.
W. S. THOMPSON, PHARMACIST, 708 15TH ST.
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FOR SICK FOLKS
—Invalids and convalescents—our CAL. PORT WINE is an excellent strength-giver and tonic. It's rich and old—and absolutely pure. Fine Port to serve with your dinner. FULL HALF-GAL. BOTTLES, ONLY 50c.
W. B. Hoover, 1417 N.Y. Ave.
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WOODWARD & LOthrop
10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.
Store closes at 5 o'clock, Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

Friday's Our Remnant Day, Our Special Bargain Day.
There'll be multitudes of remnants for tomorrow, comprising seasonable and desirable requisites in wearing apparel, housekeeping helps and various other articles for personal and home uses. Tables on main floor will be filled with ends of wool and cotton stuffs—skirt lengths, dress lengths, waist lengths and children's frock lengths. And they, with all other remnants, are priced for easy buying and so arranged that you may know at a glance whether they will or will not meet your needs.
Special attention is called to several bargain lots of goods prepared for this sale, and marked at a very decided saving on regular prices.
Friday's Bargain in Women's Sailor Hats.
About 6 dozen Women's White Rough Straw Sailors, with black bands.
Second floor.
50c. Each. Regular Price, \$1.00.
Friday's Bargain in White Organdies.
100 yards White Organdie, sheer quality, 65 inches wide—just half price.
Second floor.
15c. a Yard. Regular Price, 30c.
Friday's Bargain in Women's Lisle Hose.
50 dozen pairs Women's Black Lisle Thread Hose, with double soles and high spliced heels.
First floor.
20c. a Pair; 3 Pairs for 50c. Regular Price, 25c.
Friday's Bargain in Window Shades.
100 Opaque Window Shades, 2 yards long, 37 inches wide, finished with lace and insertion—light and dark tan, light and dark green.
Second floor.
29c. Each. Regular Price, 50c.
Friday's Special Bargain in Books.
100 copies Handy Volume Classics, including about twenty-five well-known authors, such as Ruskin, Bacon, Weyman, Byron, Lamb, Macaulay, Stevenson, Arnold, Tennyson and B. Marvel. 16mo.; bound in white and gold cloth; illustrated. Only a few of each title. They show slight marks from handling or displaying—hence the special price.
Basement.
10c. a Volume. Regular Price, 25c.
Friday's Bargain in Men's Balbriggan Shirts.
One case of Men's Half-sleeve Balbriggan Undershirts, styled by the manufacturer "menders"—that is, they are subject to slight imperfections of knitting, such as a drop-stitch, a coarse thread, etc. All sizes.
First floor.
19c. Each. Regular Price, 25c.
Friday's Bargain in German Linens.
We have secured and shall place on sale tomorrow the sample line of a prominent importer of German Linens. Included are Doylies, Napkins, Hemstitched Table and Afternoon Tea Cloths, Tray and Carving Cloths, Fringed Table Cloths, Fruit Cloths, Damask Towels, etc. Being a sample line, there are scarcely two pieces alike.
We offer the lot without reserve at
33 1/3 Per Cent Less Than the Regular Prices.
Second floor.

Girls' Department.
4 dozen Girls' Fine Percelle Shirt Waists, laundered collar and cuffs; sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50 each.
4 Girls' All-wool Reckers, braided-trimmed; sizes 6 and 12. Reduced from \$4.50 to \$2.95 each.
2 White Pique Suits, braided; sizes 14 and 16. Reduced from \$7.50 to \$3.45 each.
Third floor.

Suit Department.
3 Brown Lion Calcutta Cloth Skirts. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50 each.
1 Handsome Blue Pique Outing Jacket, left from handsome imported pique costume at \$38.00; size 36. Reduced to \$5.00.
2 Gray Homespun Jackets, all silk lined—left from suits at \$25.00; sizes 36 and 40. Reduced to \$5.00 each.
4 All-wool Skirts, new blue and red, trimmed with white pique. Reduced from \$7.50 to \$2.85 each.
1 Handsome Imported Pique Costume, cardinal jacket and white skirt and vest; braided-trimmed. Reduced from \$28.00 to \$19.00.
1 Cadet Blue Vest and Skirt, light-fitting, silk-lined jacket, percale-lined skirt; size 38. Reduced from \$18.00 to \$7.50.
Third floor.

Boys' Department.
14 "Mother's Friend" Laundered Percelle Shirt Waists; sizes 14. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c. each.
9 styles of Boys' Crash Hats. Reduced from 50c. to 25c. each.
22 Separate Collars and Shirts, for House suits. Reduced from 25c. to 10c. each.
10 Light-wool All-wool Channel Boy Suits; sizes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.85 each.
Third floor.

Infants' Department.
2 Children's Pique Outfits; white, trimmed elaborately with embroidery; tan, with large collar and cuffs, trimmed with heavy lace. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$5.00.
1 Children's Pique Gingham Dress, trimmed with insertion and feather-trimmed; tulle edged with embroidery. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$5.00.
1 Children's Bodice, made of insertion and embroidery and trimmed with ribbon. Reduced from \$4.50 to \$1.00.
2 Children's Large Mill Hats, trimmed with ruffled edge with ribbon; large bow. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.00.
Second floor.

Muslin Underwear Dept.
5 Fine Cambric Skirts, umbrella style, 2 ruffles trimmed with wide lace and 2 rows of insertion to match, rust ruffle underneath. Reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.00.
8 Black and White Figured "Galsba" Dressing Suits, with either black or white border. Reduced from \$1.00 to 75c. each.
7 Blue Lawn Dressing Suits, with round layings, reduced from \$1.00 to \$1.00 each.
9 Fine White Lawn Dressing Suits, Ye neck, light lace, lower front trimmed with embroidery, wide heading and satin ribbon. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.75 each.
Third floor.

Shoe Department.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 1 1/2 to 4. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2 and 6. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2 and 8. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2 and 10. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/2 and 12. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2 and 14. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2 and 16. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2 and 18. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2 and 20. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 20 1/2, 21, 21 1/2 and 22. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
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22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 24 1/2, 25, 25 1/2 and 26. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
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22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 28 1/2, 29, 29 1/2 and 30. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
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22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 32 1/2, 33, 33 1/2 and 34. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 34 1/2, 35, 35 1/2 and 36. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 36 1/2, 37, 37 1/2 and 38. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 38 1/2, 39, 39 1/2 and 40. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 40 1/2, 41, 41 1/2 and 42. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 42 1/2, 43, 43 1/2 and 44. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
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22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 46 1/2, 47, 47 1/2 and 48. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 48 1/2, 49, 49 1/2 and 50. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 50 1/2, 51, 51 1/2 and 52. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 52 1/2, 53, 53 1/2 and 54. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 54 1/2, 55, 55 1/2 and 56. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 56 1/2, 57, 57 1/2 and 58. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 58 1/2, 59, 59 1/2 and 60. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 60 1/2, 61, 61 1/2 and 62. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 62 1/2, 63, 63 1/2 and 64. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 64 1/2, 65, 65 1/2 and 66. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 66 1/2, 67, 67 1/2 and 68. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 68 1/2, 69, 69 1/2 and 70. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 70 1/2, 71, 71 1/2 and 72. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 72 1/2, 73, 73 1/2 and 74. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 74 1/2, 75, 75 1/2 and 76. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 76 1/2, 77, 77 1/2 and 78. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 78 1/2, 79, 79 1/2 and 80. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 80 1/2, 81, 81 1/2 and 82. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 82 1/2, 83, 83 1/2 and 84. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 84 1/2, 85, 85 1/2 and 86. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 86 1/2, 87, 87 1/2 and 88. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 88 1/2, 89, 89 1/2 and 90. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 90 1/2, 91, 91 1/2 and 92. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 92 1/2, 93, 93 1/2 and 94. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 94 1/2, 95, 95 1/2 and 96. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 96 1/2, 97, 97 1/2 and 98. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 98 1/2, 99, 99 1/2 and 100. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 each.
22 pairs Misses' Tan Oxfords, pointed toes; sizes 100 1/2, 101, 101 1/2 and 102. Reduced from